Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2014-18

Propiconazole

(publié aussi en français)

12 May 2014

This document is published by the Health Canada Pest Management Regulatory Agency. For further information, please contact:

Publications
Pest Management Regulatory Agency
Health Canada
2720 Riverside Drive
A.L. 6604-E2
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K9

Internet: pmra.publications@hc-sc.gc.ca
healthcanada.gc.ca/pmra
Facsimile: 613-736-3758
Information Service:
1-800-267-6315 or 613-736-3799
pmra.infoserv@hc-sc.gc.ca

Canada

ISSN: 1925-0835 (print)
1925-0843 (online)

Catalogue number: H113-24/2014-18E (print version)
H113-24/2014-18E-PDF (PDF version)

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has granted full registration to a new end-use product, containing technical grade propiconazole and azoxystrobin, for the control of fungal diseases on cereals. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the product label of Quilt Xcel Fungicide, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Number 31074.

The evaluation of this propiconazole and azoxystrobin application indicated that the end-use product has merit and value and the human health and environmental risks associated with the new uses are acceptable.

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as a Maximum Residue Limit (MRL). A MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for propiconazole is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps, the last section of this document). A summary of the data used to support the proposed MRLs can be found in APPENDIX I. Existing MRLs for azoxystrobin are adequate to cover all uses of Quilt Xcel Fungicide.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRLs is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Standards Council of Canada.

The proposed MRLs, to replace or be added to the MRLs already established for propiconazole, are as follows:

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Propiconazole

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)[1]	Food Commodity
Propiconazole	1-[[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-propyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl]methyl]-1*H*-1,2,4-triazole	2	Meat byproducts of goats, horses and sheep
		0.1	Meat byproducts of hogs
		0.05	Fat of cattle, goats, hogs, horses, poultry and sheep; meat of goats, hogs, horses and sheep
		0.03	Milk[2]

[1] ppm = parts per million

[2] MRL replaces the previously established 0.01 ppm MRL for milk.

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for established MRLs, regulated under the *Pest Control Products Act*, both for pesticides or for food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

MRLs may vary from one country to another for a number of reasons, including differences in pesticide use patterns and the locations of the field crop trials used to generate residue chemistry data. For livestock commodities, differences in MRLs can also be due to different livestock feed items and practices.

Refer to Table 2 for a comparison, where different, of the Canadian MRLs, American tolerances and Codex MRLs.[1] American tolerances are listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide. A listing of established Codex MRLs is available on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food website, by pesticide or commodity.

Table 2 Comparison of Canadian MRLs, American Tolerances and Codex Maximum Residue Limits (where different)

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Meat byproducts of goats, horses and sheep	2	2 (Kidney and liver)	0.01 (Edible offal mammalian)
Meat byproducts of hogs	0.1	0.2 (Kidney and liver)	0.01 (Edible offal mammalian)
Fat of cattle, goats, hogs, horses and sheep	0.05	0.05 (Cattle, goats, horses and sheep)	No MRL established
Fat of poultry	0.05	No tolerance established	No MRL established
Meat of goats, hogs, horses and sheep	0.05	0.05 (Goats, horses and sheep)	0.01 (Meat from mammals other than marine)
Milk	0.03	0.05	0.01

[1] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for propiconazole up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRLs will be legally in effect as of the date that they are entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.

Appendix I

Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support the Proposed Maximum Residue Limits

Residue data for propiconazole in cereal grains were not submitted to support the registration of the new end-use product Quilt Xcel Fungicide. The use pattern is currently registered and the use rates are within the range of currently registered rates.

Previously submitted processing studies for propiconazole in corn and wheat were reviewed in the context of the current submission. Given that there was a slight or no concentration of propiconazole residues in/on the processed commodities of wheat and corn used for human consumption, separate MRLs for the processed commodities of corn and wheat are not required, and will be covered under the maximum residue limits established for propiconazole in/on field corn and wheat.

Based on residue data and the dietary burdens, it is proposed that the currently established MRL for propiconazole of 0.01 ppm for milk be replaced with 0.03 ppm, and the following MRLs be added: meat byproducts of goats, horses and sheep at 2 ppm; meat byproducts of hogs at 0.1 ppm; and fat of cattle, goats, hogs, horses, poultry and sheep and meat of goats, hogs, horses and sheep at 0.05 ppm.